



2.

## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
Ex French Mail Steamer.

Finest ISIGNY BUTTER.

NOILY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

E. S. S. "Glenca."

WEBLEY &amp; SON'S

BRECH-LOADING GUNS.

CENTRAL FIRE.

E. S. S. "Ulysses."

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10-catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."

At WHOLESALE PRICES.

200 kgs Fine American FURNISHING

NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to

7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American MEAT PORK.

60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.

200 " Finest Strand ROSIN.

300 " City PITCH.

150 cases SPINOS TURPENTINE.

100 barrels Dried APPLES.

500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels American TAR.

15 " LAMP BLACK.

50 cases American CLOCKS.

COTTON DUCK, Caned BEEF, MUTTON, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN, TOMATOES, CANNED BEEF, Condensed MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDYKNEES, OAKUM, ASH OARS, MAPLE, ASH, and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abita Carrier."

Florence COOKING STOVES,

STEAMERS and BRAILERS.

CORN BROOMS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

AGATE WARE, in every variety of Kit-chen Utensils.

Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.

Spartan COOKING STOVES.

BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamer *sid Suez Canal*.

DUGLASS' OFFICE CHAIRS.

Messrs. GARDNER &amp; Co's PERFORATED

VENEER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

HIGH-BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for

office and domestic use, being admirably

adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."

CROFT &amp; BLACKWELL'S and OTHER

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TAYSONNEAU'S DESERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

POLE PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo') BEEF.

HONTLEY &amp; PARSONS' BISCUITS.

FRUIT for Ice.

SHERBERT.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EAT'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

ANCHOVIES.

Breakfast BACON.

ASPARAGUS.

MACCOURONI.

VERMIICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.

PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-POLES, legs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 6 cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 6 lb. cans.

Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 2½ lbs.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson &amp; Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson &amp; Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-

mer Drinks.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb. cans.

—

CALIFORNIA

RAKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loaves.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT

OATMEAL

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

RYE MEAL

SPECIALTY SALTED

CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND

AERATED WATERS.

SHIPMATERIAL of every Description.

KIDDING, &amp; SAIL MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1881.

## Mails.

**Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIO* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, September 14, 1881. sc30



## Insurances.

**NOTICE.**  
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 3 per cent. net premium per annum.

NRORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

10my82

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

10my82

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Foreign Trade of China during 1880.

Short Journeys in Ss. Ch'uan.

The Double Nail Murders.

The "Yin-Fu" Classic; or, Clue to the Unseen.

Notes and Queries.

Tsao Ch'an of Cheng.

Lions and Beasts. A Strange Story.

The Levirate in China.

A Chinese Aristides.

The Primitive Codification of Chinese Law.

A Clipping from the Teo Chuan.

Housewarming.

Human Sacrifices.

Insect-Wax.

A Chinese Febriple (Hui Jui).

The Japanese make a raid on Che Kiang.

Adamson, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3my82

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Cabin Steerage.

To KOBE, £6 20.

, YOKOHAMA, 75 20.

, SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40.

, KOBE, 95 30.

The following official telegram appears in Indian papers to-day; one scarcely knows whether to treat it as an important fact interesting to the commercial world, or as aaborious attempt at a joke, on the part of the Press Commissioners.

The following Article, by a resolution of the Financial Department, are struck out of the indent for stores of the Mint Master of Calcutta, and directions are given to carry on the Administration have been struck out on the spot and liberally supplied to all Departments and to the public generally at cost price. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the noisy trio of the Australasian Colonies, two or three of the former Governors of Hongkong, a departing Chief Justice, the "Filius Grandson" of Her August Majesty and the Prince Consort, and a few Chinese Mandarins, have all extensive samples of superior quality made up for their approval. "Boiled linseed oil" has been, however, in demand; and arrivals would seem to have been short, judging from the vast amount of friction observable amongst the governmental machinery of the Colony. "Palm oil" was tried as an experiment on a worn-out foreign machine, not belonging to the establishment, but a pet toy of the Chief Engineer. The results were not satisfactory, and it is not believed the experiment will be repeated.

*The Globe*, August 20th, has the following, which a correspondent forwards us from London:

A handsome double wreath has just been placed by a lady on the grave of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, with a card attached, bearing the following inscription:—"Peace with honour." In fond remembrance and admiration of England's loved and honoured Premier, the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., who died April 13, 1881. From E. R. Bellies, Hongkong China. "God's will be done." The wreath consisted of white everlasting flowers and corn on one side, with choice white flowers aux naturales on the other. Mr Bellies is the gentleman who gave £1,000 for a statue to be erected at Hongkong in honour of his lordship after the Berlin Treaty.

The *Straits Times Extra* of September 22nd has one and three-quarters columns of Indian telegrams all of which have already appeared in our columns, most of them as far back as on the 2nd inst. Only the following late telegram which is now here in reproduced from the Indian papers by our contemporary:

Singapore, Sept. 7.—Reports from Kandahar dated the third say that a messenger arrived on the second from Kela-i-Chizah with news that the Amir is there with five or six regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, twelve guns and a large body of militia horse and foot. Shahabuddin had arrived there from Kandahar. Shamsuddin had, by the Amir's orders, surrendered Sirdar Ghulam Mohiddin, son of Kotali Khan, who had started from Kandahar. According to his Ami, he will hold the road half way to Kela-i-Chizah, where the Amir is strengthening fortifications. Ayub's exactions from the merchants are said to continue. The people of Kandahar are much afraid of being plundered by the Amir's army, and are consequently preparing for defence.

From Peshawar the road is reported safe to Jellababad.

Hongkong, Sept. 10.—Homeward-bound steamer calling at Aden, Hodeida or Jeddah have, in consequence of cholera, to undergo fourteen days' quarantine at Suez.

We hear, says the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*, that a report was in circulation to the effect that the New Club had decided upon going to the extravagant extreme of engaging the services of a fascinating harlot; but we believe it turned out to be entirely without foundation. It most probably originated in some misunderstanding on the subject, and may be accounted for from the fact of their having given an order for a new bar to be made.

The German steamer *Cassandra*, belonging to the German Steamship Company, was seized by the Sheriff on Saturday, the 17th inst., while lying at Tsimshing Pagan wharf, at the suit of Messrs. Baddeon and Wainwright of the British ship *Queen of the Seas*, of Liverpool, through their Singapore agents, for damages sustained in collision with her, last in April, 1879, while the *Cassandra* was on a voyage between London and Hongkong, by which vessel was received in London, and the *Cassandra* was then at once proceeded on her voyage to China. *South China Times*.

**THE CASE OF AU AU.**  
It is never to be forgotten in the annals of the misfortunes of this unhappy Colony, the 23rd of April 1877, when Mr. John Pope Hennessy produced his commission from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as Lieutenant Governor of Hongkong, a sum of some interest was heard in the Supreme Court here. The prisoner at the Bar was one Au Au, who has risen to some eminence, as, a fellow, an unscrupulous scoundrel, and it is no great stretch to say he is a murderer, but on whom we have no proof to the fact, that he is well deserved his punishment.

Our first acquaintance with Au Au, at Calcutta, in 1871, or '72, was when we made a short visit to him, it was made at the residence of General Ormiston, Resident Commissioner of the Bengal Presidency, and he was then a scoundrel, and was received with a smile, and a few words of abuse. The second visit, he was

seen at the residence of Mr. Hennessy, and he was then a scoundrel, and was received with a smile, and a few words of abuse. The second visit, he was

seen at the residence of Mr. Hennessy, and he was then a scoundrel, and was received with a smile, and a few words of abuse. The second visit, he was

consult together, without wasting any time in considering over a case that was proven as clear as daylight, have found him guilty on the second count, taking away by fraud. The case has shown a bold and heartless crime committed by this fellow. The facts, as proved in evidence, are briefly these.—The child kidnapped is a boy seven years of age, whose father was drowned in the big typhoon at Macao in 1874. The widow had remarried again and had gone to live at Macao, leaving the child with her mother-in-law, the little boy's grandmother. In the middle of the day he decoyed the child away, and had taken him to a passage-junk to carry him off to Kong Moon; on board which boat two women, who had been asked by the grandmother to look for the child, find him in this rascal's charge; they in spite of his lying and bravado have the man arrested and save the child from the horrible fate he had marked out for it. For their humane conduct and for their sagacity they were complimented by the Magistrates who (April 17th) heard the case in the Police Court.—Hon. Chas. May and Mr. Jas. Russell. The jurors, it may be worth mentioning are, Messrs. B. Drizelle, A. Wohlers, W. Legge, W. Lapaley, A. Miller, M. A. da Silva, and W. Schriener. The Judge is the Chief Justice Sir John Smale, and he now proceeds to pass sentence. The prisoner has brazened the thing out to the very last, and has said, even after conviction, that the child was there when he went on board—a totally different lie from that which he had told before the Magistrates. Sir John Smale says that "it must be made known throughout the Colony that the relations of life amongst the Chinese are protected by the law to the utmost extent. Prisoner's conduct in the dock has aggravated his offence, and there is nothing which can tell in his favour. He must be made an example of; and the sentence of the Court is that he be kept in penal servitude for three years, and that during the first six months he be three times publicly whipped, receiving each time twenty-five strokes." And thus closes act the first.

As the play-bills say, "a period of three years is now supposed to elapse." But in Victoria Gaol, as in the Theatre, the time that really passes is not quite the full term it is supposed to be. It is almost unnecessary to tell our readers, who now know what the policy of Sir John Pope Hennessy has ever been, that this Au Au, never of course received the only thing that was calculated to do him good; he never received any part of the flogging sentence imposed on him by the Chief Justice. Had he been flogged he would in all probability not be where he is now. He was, moreover, released before his time was out, and would appear to have returned at once to the felon's path. At all events, 65 days before his three years' sentence was out, we find him again in the Supreme Court, under somewhat different circumstances:

The curtain rises, Feby. 18th, 1880, and discloses our old friend Au Au charged before J. J. Francis, Acting Puane Judge, with breaking and entering a godown and committing a felony therein,—stealing one bed-quilt, two boxes and sundry articles of clothing, the property of one Low Atick, on the 1st inst. One Cheung Atuk is charged with him. The jurors—who are Messrs. B. Goldsmith, J. Alabor, J. Muirhead, A. J. Brandao, L. Kirchman, J. C. Hughes and V. Alonso—without waiting for the Judge to sum up or address them, unanimously find both the prisoners guilty. The Judge, in passing sentence, characterizes the offence as an impudent robbery. The first defendant, with whom only we have to do in this reference, had, he says, hardly completed his three years' term of punishment for a previous conviction before the Supreme Court, when he is found, in broad daylight, in the very act of committing this felony. The Judge says it is his duty to sentence the prisoner, Au Au, to seven years' imprisonment. The blackguard takes refuge in tears which touch not the heart that throbs beneath the judicial ermine, (or silk, rather). Prisoner further tearfully vouches that he will become death rather than serve out such a term of imprisonment. He is simply told that he should have looked to the consequences of his crime before offending against the law; and he is then removed to Gaol.

A third time the bell rings; the audience is introduced to a scene in Victoria Gaol; the second and third with receiving stolen goods was resumed to-day. U Atuk, a watchman, said that in consequence of suspicions which he had regarding the burglary he went to a match in Ma Tan Cheung, where he found the first prisoner. On the night of the burglary he had noticed the first prisoner walking near the complainant's house. The second prisoner was arrested at the same time as the first.

In answer to first prisoner who said he had known prisoner to be a thief he had waited for him to have been released himself for two years, and knew that it was without a doubt who the defendant was liable to prison.

A. P. G. also gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoners, the third having been handed over to the police by the mandarin of the district.

The case was further remanded to Saturday, the 1st October.

(Before Frederick Steamer, Esq.)

**THEFT.**  
Lau Acheung was charged with stealing a piece of iron, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Complainant, a watchman, said that this morning defendant came up to the gate and wanted to go out, he had a basket, and in this was a piece of iron. Complainant took him to the station. Defendant was convicted of unlawful possession, and fined \$50 or one month's imprisonment.

**ABDUCTION OF A GIRL.**  
The case in which two women were charged with being concerned in the abduction of a girl, was further remanded until tomorrow.

**BURGLARY.**  
The case in which three Chinamen were charged, the first with breaking into, and the second and third with receiving stolen goods was resumed to-day. U Atuk, a watchman, said that in consequence of suspicions which he had regarding the burglary he went to a match in Ma Tan Cheung, where he found the first prisoner.

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(Before Frederick Steamer, Esq.)

**LARCENY.**  
Wong Chin Ki, charged on remand with stealing a box value \$70 was again before the Court to-day, some further evidence was adduced, and the case was remanded till Oct. 1st. Bell as before.

**THEFT.**  
Lau Acheung was charged with breaking the property of a shopkeeper, a tinsmith, and was remanded to the 1st October.

required for the preservation of the discipline of the Gaol. It is not only a punishment that they mete out to him for his offence, but it is a powerful warning to the 500 or 600 prisoners in the Gaol that the lives and persons of the officers who have to watch over them will be thoroughly protected by the strong arm of the Law.

Do. Au Au, however, ever get away? No. True, the Governor is at Peking, and so has had to entrust to perhaps a less gentle hand than his own, the Administrator's, the task of acting as a High Court of Appeal in all such cases as this. The facts, as proved in evidence, are briefly these.—The child kidnapped is a boy seven years of age, whose father was drowned in the big typhoon at Macao in 1874. The widow had remarried again and had gone to live at Macao, leaving the child with her mother-in-law, the little boy's grandmother. In the middle of the day he decoyed the child away, and had taken him to a passage-junk to carry him off to Kong Moon; on board which boat two women, who had been asked by the grandmother to look for the child, find him in this rascal's charge; they in spite of his lying and bravado have the man arrested and save the child from the horrible fate he had marked out for it. For their humane conduct and for their sagacity they were complimented by the Magistrates who (April 17th) heard the case in the Police Court.—Hon. Chas. May and Mr. Jas. Russell. The jurors, it may be worth mentioning are, Messrs. B. Drizelle, A. Wohlers, W. Legge, W. Lapaley, A. Miller, M. A. da Silva, and W. Schriener. The Judge is the Chief Justice Sir John Smale, and he now proceeds to pass sentence.

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